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# China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 266



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27 July 1983

# CHINA REPORT

## AGRICULTURE

No. 266

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YANG ZHONG ON ACCELERATING REFORMS IN FORESTRY

OW011251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)--China's forestry work should popularize the initiative-based responsibility system used in agriculture to accelerate reforms, said Yang Zhong, minister of forestry, at a national conference that closed here today. Attending were directors of forestry bureaus from all parts of China.

The minister called for expanding peasants' private plots on hilly land and giving more collectively-owned barren mountain slopes to peasants for tree cultivation under contracts signed between collective units and individuals.

"We should carry out reforms to speed up growth of China's forestry and strive for raising the country's forest cover rate to 20 percent by the end of this century," Yang Zhong told the delegates.

He said: "There are favorable conditions for reforms in forestry, as 25 percent of Chinese peasant families--170 million--have been allotted an average of 0.2 hectares of private hilly land for cultivating tree." Some 70 percent of China's people's communes and production teams have given their barren mountain slopes to peasant contractors for tree cultivation, he added.

In April this year, the minister and a group made investigations in Shanxi Province, where the majority of peasant families have contracted to grow trees on collectively-owned hilly land. In the first half of 1983, ten groups from the Ministry of Forestry visited Sichuan, Jiangsu, Shandong, Zhejiang Provinces and other places, summarizing with local forestry departments their experience in establishing and improving the responsibility system.

"The system should be instituted in all state-owned and collective farms and by peasants contracting for barren hilly places from collective units," the minister told the conference.

China still has 67 million hectares of barren mountain slopes and hilly land suitable for growing trees. The minister urged that more such slopes and land should be handed over to peasants as their own plots. Peasants

can plant trees according to their own plan and their children can inherit the trees.

In addition, the minister said, the forest-owning units should sign contracts with peasants to grow trees on other barren slopes. Peasants would be required to sell forestry products to the state at a given rate set in the contract.

CSO: 4020/95

IMPORTANCE OF RATIONAL USE OF CULTIVATED LAND STRESSED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese  
No 12, 23 Dec 82 pp 33-35

[Article by Sun Deshan [1327 1795 1472] of the Economic Planning Research  
Institute of the State Planning Commission: "Pay Attention to the Rational  
Use of Land"]

[Text] Land is agriculture's most basic means of production. Our country has a large population and not much cultivated land, a condition disadvantageous for the development of agriculture. Following the increase in population, this contradiction will become sharper. Therefore, the rational use of every inch of land is a strategic measure as is our national policy for developing agricultural production, increasing the total output of agricultural products and raising the percentage of marketable products. This article discusses some views on land being the most important material foundation for agricultural production, on existing problems in land use, and ideas for the rational use of land.

I. Land Is the Most Important Material Foundation for Agricultural Production

1. Land is the most basic means of production for agricultural production. If we want to develop agricultural production and increase agricultural products, we must use land resources rationally, save and protect cultivated land, and raise the land's productivity rate. Marx said: "Labor is not the only source of the use value and material wealth it produces. Just as William Pitt, said, labor is the father of wealth and land is the mother of wealth." (Complete Works of Marx and Lenin," vol 23 p 57). Land is an indispensable necessary condition for the production of all wealth, and in agricultural production it possess an especially important role. Because agriculture makes direct use of the productive force of plants and animals and of solar energy to engage in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline, and fishery production, this means that it must make use of a large area of land; land and its physical, chemical, and biological properties, and its climatic conditions play a direct, important role in agricultural production. It can be seen that land is a particularly valuable means of production. Especially for our country, with its large population and small amount of cultivated land, its significance is even greater.



The land resource is a product of the natural world. Although it is a means of production it is different from other means of production: when they are insufficient, they can be reproduced, but land can only be improved and cannot be created. Mankind is able to transform wasteland, barren hills, flood land, and marshland into good fields, and is able to improve low-yield saline-alkali soil and red soil so that they become high-yield cultivated land, but it is unable to create more land than the original area of land. That is to say, based on requirements and objective possibilities, mankind changes the use of land, takes measures to promote transformation of land, and raises the land's utilization rate and productivity rate. Land occupied and used to construct cities and towns, set up industry, build railroads, set up cultural facilities, and build additional houses in the rural areas can no longer be used for agricultural production.

3. Rational use of cultivated land constitutes the basic foundation for making good growing areas for grains and economic crops. In studying the production layout for grain and economic crops, one must integrate climate, rainfall, soil properties, as well as the conditions obtaining in various places as regards planting habits and farming techniques, but the basic condition to rely on in the agricultural layout is the distribution of soils and what crops are suited to be grown on them, as well as unit area output.

## II. Existing Problems in Land Use

1. The amount of cultivated land is constantly decreasing, and the amount of cultivated land per capita is decreasing day by day. Although our country's territorial area is large--about 14.4 billion mu--the cultivated land area now used for agricultural production is only 1.49 billion mu, 10.4 percent of the country's territorial area. Following the increase in population, the cultivated land per capita decreased from 2.6 mu in 1957 to 1.5 mu in 1981, only 27.2 percent of the 5.5 mu of cultivated land per capita in the world. Looking at the changes in cultivated land, we see that 1957, when there was 1,677,000,000 mu (an increase of over 200 million mu as compared to that of 1949), was the year with the most cultivated land. Afterward, although the reclamation of wasteland increased the amount of cultivated land by 255 million mu, the state's capital construction, farmland capital construction, and rural housing construction occupied 440 million mu, causing a net reduction of 187 million mu as compared to that of 1957, an amount equal to the cultivated land area in Sichuan Province, Guangdong Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The average yearly reduction in cultivated land (not counting reclamation of wasteland) has been about 20 million mu, equal to the amount of cultivated land in Fujian Province. According to a survey, most of the cultivated land taken for state and collective construction is located around cities, villages and small towns; most of the expanded cultivated land reclaimed from wasteland is located in border areas, where the soil quality is fairly poor. The decrease in cultivated land per capita has dropped from 3.9 mu in the initial period after the founding of the state to 1.6 mu; in Zhejiang Province, it has dropped from 9 fen to 7.1 fen; and the cultivated land in Beijing Municipality dropped from 9.1 million mu in the initial period after liberation to 6.4 million mu in 1978, an annual average decrease of 100,000 mu, and the old

vegetable plots in the suburbs have been reduced by a third. Other large- and medium-sized cities are in the same situation. In the provinces of Guangdong, Jiangsu, and Zhejiang, where there are many people and little land, the cultivated land of cities that have had a fairly rapid industrial development over the past several years has been reduced even more. For example, in some production teams in the suburbs of Wuxi and Changzhou cities, the per capita amount of cultivated land is only 1 or 2 fen, and the peasants who rely on farming for their livelihood are in difficulties--a situation which urgently requires satisfactory arrangements and solutions.

2. Although the land resources of our country are large, the amount of wasteland that can be reclaimed is limited. There are 500 million mu of wasteland in the entire country, of which only about 200 million mu can be reclaimed for growing crops. Most of this land is in border areas, such as the big stretches of wasteland in Xinjiang and Heilongjiang, which, after being reclaimed, require irrigation and drainage by water conservancy, and the water conservancy projects require a large amount of investment.

3. The distribution of agricultural crops is not sufficiently rational. Beginning in 1958, under the guidance of the "leftist" ideology, undue emphasis was put on expanding the grain area, causing the destruction of forests in order to reclaim wasteland, damage to grasslands, and the planting of grain in hilly areas and "hanging land" that were unsuitable for this purpose, which not only led to low output and little economic results, but also damaged the ecosystem and caused soil erosion. From 1952 to 1958, the area sown to grain accounted for over 80 percent of the total sown area, and in the highest year was 86 percent; the area sown to economic crops was less than 9.6 percent, and in the lowest year was only 6.2 percent. Because the distribution of crop planting has not been sufficiently rational, an increase in the output of cotton, oil crops and sugar crops has been adversely affected. This situation, which is not in accord with the requirements of the national economy and which does not suit the growth of agricultural crops and the development of planting by suiting measures to local conditions, has seriously affected agriculture's proper economic results.

4. The situation with regard to land occupied by buildings built by commune members is quite serious. According to statistics from relevant departments, over the past several years, a third of the country's yearly reduction in cultivated land is caused by land occupied by the construction of buildings in the rural areas. The situation in this regard is mainly as follows:

1) Land occupied by buildings built by commune members. According to 1980 statistics for Liaoning Province, of the 238,000 mu of land occupied throughout the province, 120,000 mu was occupied by commune members to construct buildings, or 50 percent of the total.

2) Land occupied by commune and production team enterprises. In the provinces and cities the amount of cultivated land occupied and used by commune and production team enterprises every year to construct buildings, open up mines, and fire kilns is also quite large. In Liaoning Province, 17 communes in 1 county built 29 brickyards which occupy over 4,000 mu of land.

There are 180 million peasant households in our country, and calculating on the basis of one-fifth of these households constructing new buildings that occupy 2 fen, in 1 year 7.2 million mu of cultivated land is required. If the land occupied by commune and production team enterprises and other occupied land is added on, the figure is even more alarming.

### III. Ideas for the Rational Use of Land

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the rural economy has been flourishing. After the 12th Party Congress and following an overall upsurge in the socialist economy, agricultural production will certainly develop even faster and the peasants' income will increase. It is estimated that in the next few years the number of buildings constructed in the rural areas will greatly increase. For this reason, I put forward the following ideas on the rational use of land and the improvement of cultivated land:

1) We must strengthen education on land management and the rational use of land. We must make the basic-level cadres understand that if we do not strengthen land management and do not treasure every inch of land, the cultivated land area will become smaller and smaller, and some city and town suburban areas and rural areas with fairly dense population—a few within several years and the most within 1 or 2 decades—will be without cultivated land. We must make the vast number of peasants in the rural areas understand that, after various forms of the production responsibility system were put into practice in our country, public ownership of the means of production (which is mainly land) will remain unchanged for a long time, and that the buying and selling of land and the letting of land, and the unauthorized destruction of fields for the construction of buildings, are illegal behavior and must be punished according to law.

2) Implement specific measures for strengthening management and for stopping the unauthorized destruction of fields to construct buildings. All provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, as well as their subordinate counties and cities must, in line with the state's relevant stipulations, formulate land management methods geared to actual circumstances and methods of enforcement. The communes and production teams must also formulate specific regulations for land management, and use all sorts of forms to explain them to the peasants, so that they become widely known and everybody abides by them. We must set up at each level land management organizations or personnel, so as to form from top to bottom a land management system that is responsible for land management work. Integrating with its own circumstances, every place should also set up pacts among the villages, make good legislation, and strengthen management. No matter whether it is a commune or production team enterprise, or an individual member or other unit of a commune or production team, that wants to occupy cultivated land to construct buildings, they all must go through the formalities of seeking approval. In all cases of violating the legal system by constructing buildings that occupy land, no matter who it is or what unit it is, they must be dealt with strictly, and in serious circumstances they must be dealt with according to the law. After many units

manage land in this way, the phenomenon of arbitrary occupation of cultivated land will be stopped.

We must unify plans and make rational arrangements for the basic work of constructing buildings in the rural areas. Under the guidance of the policies of the 12th Party Congress, the rural economy will be further developed. The commune members' income will increase year by year, and it is estimated that in the next 5 or 10 years the amount of farmland capital construction and peasant building construction will greatly increase. Therefore, the counties which are now completing or have already completed their division into agricultural districts must draw up an overall plan for land use and long-term plans for land use by communes and production teams; and must, based on natural and economic conditions, make unified arrangements for mountains, rivers, forests, roads and villages, and determine the dissemination points and scope of villages and small towns. Suiting measures to local conditions, they must utilize hilly terrain, integrate the long term with the short term, and abide by the state's policies on land and management regulations, and, in line with the principle of conserving land, benefiting production and providing conveniences for life, make good plans for capital construction and the use of land for constructing buildings in the rural areas. Capital construction (e.g., building water-conservancy projects and roads) is impossible without occupying cultivated land, but the use of this land must be strictly limited. In areas where conditions permit, we advocate that new buildings be built on old sites; in constructing buildings in rural mountain areas, as far as possible, wasteland and land on slopes must be used, not good land. The experiences of some provinces prove that, through unified plans and rational distribution, no, or only a little, cultivated land can be occupied. Various places have good models of conserving cultivated land, and these models need to be summed up and popularized.

3) Make rational arrangements for the areas planted with grain and economic crops, so as to maximize the land's strength. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, all areas have thoroughly implemented the party's agricultural policy and readjusted somewhat the proportionate relationships within the planting of crops. Generally speaking, this was necessary and correct. But, in 1982, there appeared an output surplus of flue-cured tobacco. The multiple crop index for the area sown to agricultural crops dropped from 151 percent in 1978 to 146 percent in 1981; this multiple cropping area was reduced by 74 million mu, and most of it was a reduction in the grain area. Our country has abundant labor resources, and most areas have fairly ample sources of light and heat. Particularly in vast areas in the south, where water is abundant, provided sufficient fertilizer is applied and techniques are reformed, the expansion of the multiple cropping area remains an important way of increasing our country's grain production. For our country's population, food is a matter of prime importance. At present, our country's level of grain consumption is still low, and we must get a firm grip on the point of "being certain not to slacken our efforts in grain production." In the future, we must vigorously develop grain production on all cultivated land that is suitable for planting grain crops. On cultivated land that is suitable both for planting grain and economic crops, we must, under the guidance



of state plans and after giving priority to planting sufficient grain, make additional arrangements for economic crops and the diversified economy. The area of flue-cured tobacco must be reduced greatly, and the area of other economic crops appropriately readjusted.

4) Ameliorate soil and tap the existing potential of cultivated land. On our country's existing cultivated land, high-, medium-, and low-yield land roughly each account for one-third of the land. The highest per-mu unit yield of grain is over 2,000 jin and of ginned cotton over 200 jin; the lowest per-mu unit yield of grain is only several dozen jin and of ginned cotton about a dozen jin. The gaps are very big. On the over 500 million mu of low per-mu yield fields, about 200 million mu of saline-alkali soil (including secondary saline-alkali soil) and barren red soil needs to be ameliorated so as to improve soil fertility.

To ameliorate saline-alkali soil, changing low yields to high and making the grain yield of 1 mu equal to that of 2 or 3 mu, is also an important way of resolving the contradiction between the many people and little area of cultivated land in our country. In addition, in communes or production teams where suitable conditions exist, we must mobilize the masses to reclaim small stretches of wasteland, and put into effect a policy of not levying for 2 to 3 years agricultural taxes paid in grain on reclaimed wasteland. In the long term, under the circumstances in which the state's financial income will grow, the Three River Plain in the northeast, the area west of the Huanghe River in Gansu, and the Xinjiang Autonomous Region, we can expand and set up state farms, reclaim wasteland in a planned manner and increase the area of cultivated land.

In brief, all departments and all levels of government that requisition land, particularly the land throughout the country used by the cadres of communes and production teams and by the masses of commune members to construct buildings, must thoroughly implement the relevant state regulations; treasure, rationally use, and conserve land; on the limited amount of cultivated land produce even more grain and economic crops; and also comprehensively develop forestry, animal husbandry, sideline, and fishery undertakings in order to meet the requirements for developing industry and improving the people's life.

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CSO: 4007/133

## PRC SETS POLICY ON CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PRICES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 83 p 5

[Article: Letter From the Soil and Fertilizer Section of the Agricultural Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery: "It is Imperative to Strictly Carry Out the Policy on Prices in Selling Chemical Fertilizer -- Answering Some Reader's Questions on Sale of Chemical Fertilizer in Rural Areas"]

[Text] Chemical fertilizer is an important means of agricultural production, and the state has clear regulations about the pricing and means of managing chemical fertilizer. We will brief everyone in accordance with regulations contained in pertinent documents on chemical fertilizer prices and management methods.

First is the varieties of chemical fertilizer that are centrally managed by the state and their market prices: Ammonium sulfate, 270 yuan per ton; ammonium nitrate, 310 yuan per ton; urea, 450 yuan per ton (if packed in polypropylene plastic bags, ammonium nitrate is 324 yuan per ton, and urea is 458 yuan per ton); calcium superphosphate, 140 yuan per ton (limited only to products of the Nanjing Phosphate Fertilizer Plant and the Taiyuan Phosphate Fertilizer Plant); and compound nitrate, phosphate, and potash fertilizer, 320 yuan per ton. The price of this group of chemical fertilizers is controlled by the state and departments marketing them may not readjust prices arbitrarily. Great changes must be approved by the State Council.

Second is the market price of locally controlled chemical fertilizer varieties and some imported chemical fertilizers. For these chemical fertilizers, the state has proposed suggested prices, subject to approval of provincial, municipal, and autonomous region people's governments. Potassium nitride, 260 yuan per ton; potassium sulfate, 330 yuan per ton; compound nitrate and phosphate fertilizer, 350 yuan per ton; ammonium phosphate, 550 yuan per ton; concentrated superphosphate, 340 yuan per ton; acid ammonium carbonate, 190 yuan per ton; the ex-factory price of ammonia water is 60, 70, or 80 yuan per ton

depending on whether the nitrogen content is 14 to 20 percent. The prices of locally produced minor chemical fertilizers vary as local sources of raw materials and management levels vary. Market price of acid ammonium carbonate, for example is 140 to 150 yuan per ton, and some provinces sell it at 200 yuan per ton. One point must be emphasized and that is that no matter at what price the fertilizer is to be sold, approval of the provincial, municipal, or autonomous region people's government is necessary before it can be instituted. Each jurisdiction has a unified price and prices may not be increased arbitrarily without permission. Any sales at high prices are not in keeping with the party's policies, and any misrepresentation of inferior products and fine products or use of subterfuge to jack up price is immoral and not in keeping with the interests of the people.

Inasmuch as production of chemical fertilizer is uneven from place to place, some places accumulating supplies in inventory while other places are experiencing shortages, the state has permitted transfers to help develop agricultural production. In pricing this imported chemical fertilizer, some places sell it to the masses at the going local chemical fertilizer prices, any losses being subsidized out of public funds. Other places add a fee to the imported price, supply and marketing departments neither losing nor making money, or else they add a small handling fee.

In order to advance agricultural production, this year the state imported some chemical fertilizer outside of plan. This was a very small amount destined for distribution in some places.

The principle that the state used in pricing this imported chemical fertilizer was that the state would not subsidize any losses resulting from price differences. Where public funds were sufficient to subsidize losses, the fertilizer could be sold to peasants at parity prices. Where subsidization would put a strain on local funds, the fertilizer could be imported at a high price and sold at a high price when supplied to units and peasant households using it. Commercial department (or supply and marketing cooperative) suggested prices could be charged subject to approval by materials pricing departments.

In short, except for state imports of chemical fertilizer outside of plan, no change has taken place in chemical fertilizer prices, and marketing departments are to strictly enforce price policies to safeguard peasant enthusiasm. Some places have arbitrarily eliminated parity prices for chemical fertilizer within plan, have imported it at low prices and sold it at high prices, and have raised prices in hidden ways in contravention of national policies. Local governments should police and put a stop to such situations and deal severely with serious offenders.

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CSO: 4007/161

BEIJING

BRIEFS

COTTON GROWTH CHEMICAL--Beijing, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--Scientists of the Beijing Agricultural University have synthesized a chemical to control the growth of cotton stalks and increase the number of cotton bolls. Experiments carried out on 6,700 hectares of cotton fields in 15 localities across the country showed the number of cotton bolls was increased by 15 percent. Each boll was heavier by 0.2 to 0.9 grams, university officials said. The chemical, called "Sujiean," has been put into mass production in Shacheng, Hebei Province, the officials said. Scientists said the chemical does not harm the quality of cotton, and has no other side-effects. [Excerpts] [OW060445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 4 Jul 83 OW]

PASTURELAND DEVELOPMENT--Beijing, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--Beijing has in recent years turned some 4,000 hectares of wasteland in its suburbs into pastureland to expand animal husbandry, today's "BEIJING DAILY" reports. This is seen here as part of the effort of the municipal government to develop animal husbandry to improve beef and milk supply to the city. Beijing has about 35,000 hectares of wasteland in its suburbs suitable for pastures. The municipal animal husbandry bureau established a livestock development company in 1979 and helped sow several hundred hectares of wasteland with grass in Miyun and Daxing counties that year. The company later provided peasants in the outskirts with funds and technology to build pastures. The pastureland is expected to total 7,000 hectares by the end of this year. In spite of the development of animal husbandry, the supply of beef and milk in Beijing still cannot meet the mounting demand. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 4 Jul 83 OW]

CSO: 4020/95



PROVINCE HAS EIGHT NEW COMMODITY GRAIN BASE COUNTIES

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 83 p 1

[Article: Eight Commodity Grain Base Counties Added to Our Province"]

[Text] Recently, with the approval of the provincial people's government, 8 new commodity grain base counties--Shunchang, Guangze, Jiangle, Taining, Mingxi, Shaxian, Qingliu, and Songxi--were added through the province, so that with the original 13 there are now 21 commodity grain base counties in the province.

These eight new commodity grain base counties are counties that either supply 50 million jin and above of commodity grain, or whose agricultural population on average supplies over 300 jin of commodity grain, or whose commodity rate reaches 30 percent and above. Foodgrain commodity grain base counties are required to have a higher foodgrain increase rate than the province's average level, and the great majority of the increased output of food grain is sold to the state. In order to support the construction of commodity grain bases, the provincial government has decided to give it priority in arrangements and consideration for funds and material resources, so as to help the counties to improve production conditions as fast as possible. At the same time, agricultural scientific and technical work is to be strengthened in the base counties.

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CSO: 4007/158

CONTRACT SYSTEM FOR SOIL CONSERVATION PROPOSED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by Provincial Water and Soil Conservation Office:  
"'Contracting' Also Needed in Water and Soil Conservation"]

[Text] Editor's Note: The Provincial Conference on Soil and Water Conservation Work pointed out the following: Communes and brigades that have barren mountains can equitably apportion their barren mountains to individual households or individual workers as privately retained mountains or responsibility mountains. Soil erosion in a single county or a small basin may be designated a responsibility area to be brought under control within a limited period of time.

"Today, the eroded area of Fujian Province amounts to about one-tenth of the land area. In more than two-thirds of the province's counties erosion is serious, and unless strong efforts are made to effect control, consequences will be extremely serious." This was a call made at the recently convened Provincial Soil and Water Conservation Work Conference. The conference called on leaders at all levels to understand fully the importance and urgency of soil and water conservation work, to strengthen leadership, and to do a good job in this major undertaking that bears on the harnessing of mountains and rivers, the building of a fine ecological environment, development of the economy, and creation of prosperity for posterity.

The conference acknowledged that a good job of water and soil conservation likewise required reliance first on policies, and second on science, with continued elimination of "leftist" influences to carry out a program of "taking prevention as the key link while practicing both prevention and control, adaptation of general methods to specific situations, comprehensive planning, all-around control, and a combination of control and care." Now is the time for instituting "contracting." All communes and brigades having barren mountains may apportion them equitably to

individual households or individual workers either as privately retained mountains or responsibility mountains; set unified soil and water conservation quality requirements; ownership belonging to those who farm the mountains to endure without change for a long time, and with inheritance of ownership permitted. Within a single county or small basin area, there should be an adaptation of general methods to local situations in a division of eroded areas into various responsibility zones, those who caused the erosion being responsible for bringing it under control within a limited period of time.

The conference emphasized that the harnessing of erosion requires a scientific attitude. It is necessary to adhere to botanical measures primarily in a combination of botanical measures and engineering measures. It is necessary to devote attention to the building of water conservancy projects, and to devote even more vigorous attention to the building of vegetation cover; it is necessary to develop water and soil resources for use, and even more important to protect water and soil resources. It is necessary to seek economic effectiveness, and even more important to seek ecological benefits and to proceed from a foundation of protection to development for use, linking water and soil conservation closely with development of economic diversification, the masses thereby gaining material benefits.

Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and deputy director of the Provincial Agricultural Commission, Ren Wenxiu [0117 3306 4423] participated in the conference and made a summary. He called upon leaders at all levels to make water and soil conservation a major integral part of rural construction, to take it firmly in hand and do a good job of it.

Delegates from seven units of the Jinjiang Prefecture Water and Soil Conservation Committee gave briefings on representative cases during the conference, and Professor Li Lairong [2621 0171 2837] and others delivered academic reports.

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CSO:4007/138

## VICE GOVERNOR VIEWS GROWTH OF SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Rural Areas of Province Have 400,000 Specialized Households"]

[Text] At the 1st session of the 6th Fujian Provincial People's Congress, He Ping [vice governor of Fujian Province] said: There are now 400,000 specialized households and major households of various sorts and kinds--about 10 percent of the total number of peasant households--and over 29,000 economic combined undertakings throughout the province. For example, in Jianning County, Li Guangdong [2621 1639 2639] contracted to till 80 mu and in 2 years sold over 80,000 jin of grain with a commodity rate reaching 86 percent; in Jianyang County, Mr and Mrs Dai Tinggui [2071 1694 6311] in 4 years sold to the state over 1,260 pigs, an average of 1 pig per day; in Jianning County, female commune member Chen Lili [7115 6786 5461] contracted to produce hybrid paddy rice seeds and last year provided the commune, brigade, and state with fine seeds amounting to over 70,000 jin of unprocessed food grains; in Xianyou County, Li Jinhui [2621 6855 8748] contracted to afforest a mountain, and after 4 years of arduous labor the entire mountain was afforested; and in Xiapu County, Chen Yanling [7115 6056 0109], who has rich experience in breeding aquatic products on the seashore, contracted to produce on the seashore kelp, razor clams, and oysters, and his annual output value is over 10,000 yuan with a commodity rate reaching 90 percent. The development of specialized households (major households) and economic combined undertakings has promoted the division of labor and the division of trades in production and the diversification of economic integration. Hu Ping said that specialized households and major households must be vigorously developed and that leaders at all levels should probe and grasp their developmental tendencies; give support in the aspects of policy, technology, funds, fertilizer, fodder, and transportation and sale of commodities; and promote the development of the households in the direction of making their production of a commodity nature. However, we certainly must uphold the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, and we definitely cannot spoil things by excessive enthusiasm or force them to match up.

9727

CSO: 4007/158

RECLAMATION OF TIDELAND, MARSHLAND PROCEEDING APACE

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Our Province Has Also Developed Reclamation of Tideland and Marshland for Cultivation"]

[Text] According to data provided by a provincial conference on tideland and marshland reclamation work held recently in Ningde County, in the past 3 years our province has gained new economic results by reclaiming over 130,000 mu, the total output value of which is over 34 million yuan.

Up to now, the area of tideland and marshland enclosed for cultivation throughout the province was 1.008 million mu, among which 758,000 mu were shoreland and 250,000 mu land originally covered by water; 78.2 percent of the former and over 40 percent of the latter are already being cultivated. Because of comprehensive utilization and diversification of the economy, fairly good economic results have been obtained.

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CSO: 4007/158

POLICY FOR BUYING, SELLING FARM AND SIDELINE PRODUCTS READJUSTED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Government Issues Notice on Readjustment of Policy for Purchase and Sale of Agricultural and Sideline Products"]

[Text] The provincial government recently issued a "Notice on Readjustment of Policy for Purchase and Sale of Agricultural and Sideline Products". The notice called for upholding the principle of making the planned economy primary and the market's regulative role secondary and, under the premise of guaranteeing the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan, for stimulating the purchase and sale of agricultural and sideline products, further promoting the development of rural commodity production, and bringing about a prosperous economy in town and country. The main parts of the notice are as follows:

1. Reduce the variety and scope of centralized procurement and assigned procurement. The first- and second-category agricultural and sideline products currently under the management of the grain, commerce, supply and marketing, and foreign trade departments for centralized procurement and assigned procurement are to be reduced from 35 kinds to 17, among which grain and edible oil will continue under centralized procurement; pigs, handmade paper, mao bamboo, punt-pole bamboo, tea leaves, flue-cured tobacco, hemp and ambari hemp, oranges and tangerines, logans, lychees, bananas, Xianggu mushrooms, lotus seeds, and cattlehide will be under assigned procurement. The tasks of centralized procurement and assigned procurement are part of the state's plan of a directive nature, and all levels of government must see that they are carried out level by level in the production unit and the peasant household, and insure that they are completed both in quality and quantity.
2. Relax the policy on transporting agricultural and sideline products for sale. After the peasants have completed their task of selling products to the state, they are permitted to put on the market centralized and assigned procurement products and noncentralized and nonassigned procurement products, and are permitted to engage in multichannel economy. The state's grain and commerce departments and the supply and marketing cooperatives should actively take part in the market's regulative role by playing the role of the primary channel. Other cooperative and commercial organizations in the rural areas



may, within the approved business limits, flexibly buy and sell. The individual peasant may both run a business by himself and run a business in partnership, and may both sell retail and buy and sell in batches. The commune and brigade collective and the peasant as an individual or partner are permitted to transport goods long distances for sale, and they may be sent into cities and may be sent outside the county and province. The rule that for agricultural and sideline products to go out of the province they must be examined and approved by the provincial department in charge, and the rule in the past that limited the amount of parcels of agricultural and sideline products sent by post, are abolished.

In order to make it convenient for the peasant and production unit to handle by themselves the centralized procurement and assigned procurement products after completion of the task of selling products to the state, the main purchasing unit will give them a certificate by means of which they can put the products on the market for sale. For products transported outside the country or province, the commune (township) issues a certificate by means of which the communications and railway departments handle the transport procedures. After fulfillment of the state purchase quotas and overpurchase quotas with the county (city) as the unit, with a notification from the county (city) people's government, grain and oil are permitted to go into the multichannel economy. Certificates are obtained from the county (city) grain departments for transport of products outside the county or province for sale. According to the provisions of the forestry law, mao bamboo, punt-pole bamboo, and other semifinished products are transported out of the province in line with the methods of timber management. Under the premise of insuring the fulfillment of the task of selling fresh and live products to the state, the peasant or production unit is permitted to both sell these products to the state and put them on the market for sale.

3. Practice the contract system extensively. With regard to the purchase and main supply and marketing services of agricultural and sideline products, the contract system should be practiced. In the contracts, economic responsibility should be clear and the terms abided by. Whichever party does not carry out the contract must be held responsible for making good the other party's economic loss. The industry and commerce administration departments must grant visas and provide management for the contract system.

4. Multichannel purchase of some agricultural and sideline products required by production and daily life is permitted. However, it is not permitted to force up the price and cause panic buying or to pass on products for resale at a profit.

5. Readjust the price policy for agricultural and sideline products. With regard to agricultural and sideline products within the state's centralized procurement and assigned procurement, for that part of them within the task quota they must be maintained at list price; for that part of them that is overprocurement the list price or a floating price is to be put into effect; and for the agricultural and sideline products that are permitted to go on the market after the task of quota procurement is fulfilled, as well as those that do not come under centralized or assigned procurement, the practice of negotiated purchase and sale is permitted. Negotiated prices are permitted to rise and fall.

6. Do good work in promoting the sales of agricultural and sideline products and accelerate the development of production. Commerce departments at all levels must strengthen market forecasts, and vigorously do good work in the purchase and promotion of sales of products. Multifarm agriculture-commerce joint businesses must be initiated, and production circulation integrated closely with the market. With regard to fresh and live products, production and marketing contracts must be organized, goods supplied directly, and intermediate business links reduced.

7. Reorganize the state's centralized marketing of grain. Outside-plan expenditures for grain are to be settled by the grainusing unit through many channels, and the state's grain marketing should gradually be reduced.

8. Strengthen market management. All individuals or cooperative economic organization that engage in transport of agricultural and sideline products for sale must apply for registration at their local industry and commerce administration departments to get a business permit and also must pay the lawful tax. They must strictly abide by the state's policies and decrees and the rules of market management. Illegal behavior such as hoarding and cornering, driving up prices, dominating the market by fraudulent actions, adulterating, and fraudulently purchasing state-controlled commodities so as to get brisk sales of commodities in tight supply must be timely dealt with under law by the industry and commerce administrative management departments.

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CSO: 4007/158



## SPRING PLANTING COMPLETED AFTER LONG WET SPELL

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 33 p 1

[Article: "Province Completes Task of Spring Transplanting, Planting"]

[Text] The vast number of cadres and peasants in the rural areas of our province, with indomitable fighting will, have triumphed over a long period of vile weather with low temperatures, overcast skies and rain seldom seen in over 80 years to successfully complete the production tasks of transplanting early rice seedlings and of spring planting, and have now all switched to field management. By the eve of the "Beginning of Summer" (6 May), early rice had been transplanted on over 28 million mu throughout the province--of which over 5 million mu were transplanted with hybrid rice--over 2 million more mu than last year. At the same time, sugarcane, peanuts, soybeans, yellow and red tobacco and other spring-planted crops were planted on over 14 million mu.

On the foundation of basically completing the spring transplanting task, in all places, in line with the circumstances that this spring temperatures have been low, the soil was cold, the transplanting and planting were late, and the rice seedlings were fairly weak, the peasants as soon as possible set to work to do good field management. The masses were mobilized to inspect the seedlings, fill the gaps with seedlings, and insure the number of seedlings, and to do early topdressing, diligent cultivation, and shallow irrigation, so as to spur the seedlings to early growth and fast development. Attention was also paid to the prevention and control of plant diseases and the elimination of insect pests. The inborn deficiencies of the early rice were thus made up for after the fact, and field management was counted on for grain output. Summing up its experience over the years in increasing production by late transplanting and early field management, Shantou Prefecture this year stressed the idea of "early" in its field management. Zhaoqing Prefecture has already cultivated and topdressed nearly 3 million mu of early rice, and on some of its fields has dug ditches, drained off water, and aired the fields. Focusing on the fact that air and soil temperatures have been on the low side this spring, that plant diseases and insect pests have appeared early, that some rice seedlings have turned red, and that after being transplanted the rice seedlings have been late in tillering, paid attention in its field management to controlling the amount of chemical and nitrogenous fertilizers applied in order to prevent the rice, after temperatures rise in the middle and later stages, from growing too suddenly, which would easily lead to a sudden outbreak of plant diseases and insect pests.

While conscientiously doing good field management on early rice, in all places timely field management work--inspecting seedlings, filling the gaps with seedlings, weeding, earthing up, and applying fertilizer--is being done on sugarcane, peanuts, soybeans, yellow and red tobacco, and other spring-planted crops, which are now universally growing normally.

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CSO: 4007/158

PROVINCE SETS RECORD FOR HIGHEST SUGAR OUTPUT

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 83 p 1

[Article: "In This Extraction Season Our Province Turned Over to State the Most Sugar in History"]

[Text] Yesterday this reporter learned from the relevant department that in this extraction season the total amount of sugar turned over to the state was at the highest level in history by reaching 850,000 tons in the best extraction season in history. Large batches of sugar have been transported out of the province in a steady stream, and as of the end of last month the province had turned over to the state a grand total of over 735,000 tons of sugar.

In the 1982-83 extraction season, there was a big increase in cane sugar production. Because sugar production was larger than originally estimated, the commerce department increased their purchases and time and again readjusted the plan for turning sugar over to the state. The province's original plan was to turn over to the state 630,000 tons of sugar, later this figure was increased to 770,000 tons, and finally again increased by 80,000 tons, so that the total amount to be turned over was 850,000 tons. In the past 1 or 2 months, because the weather has been continually overcast and rainy, plus the fact that transport power was inadequate, the amount of sugar transported by sea was reduced to a little over half what it was last year, causing great difficulties for the transport of sugar outside the province. In order to transport out the high yield of sugar, the commerce department thought of a method of increasing the shipment points. It distributed the sugar, which was originally concentrated at shipment points in Guangzhou, Zhangjiang, and Haikou, to Basuo, Sanya, Maoming, and other places for shipment. Because they had increased their importation of raw sugar, some provinces and autonomous regions did not want to import Guangdong's sugar. Our province's commerce department on its own initiative got in touch with other provinces and autonomous regions, urging them to import and store more sugar. Through this work, Beijing, Tianjin, and other places increased this year's sugar importation plan, and thus our province's increased output of sugar did not lead to overstocking.

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CSO: 4005/158

NET INCOME OF PEASANTS ROSE IN 1982

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Last Year the Income of Peasants in Our Province Increased Greatly"]

[Text] The results of a recent survey conducted by the provincial statistical bureau of the income and expenditure of 1,418 commune member households in 29 counties showed that, on the foundation of 3 consecutive years of increased output and increased income, the income of peasants in our province again greatly increased in 1982 and their standard of living also rose markedly.

According to the survey, the per capita net income was 238.7 yuan, at 16.8 percent rise over that of the previous year; of this net income, the increase in cash income was even faster, being 198.9 yuan per capita in 1982, a 23.9 percent rise over that of the previous year. Because for several years in succession output and income have increased, the peasants' level of consumption for living expenses has risen markedly. In 1982, the per capita cost of living expenditures were 175.4 yuan, a rise of 6.5 percent over that of 1978. Over the past 4 years, there has been a fairly big change in consumption makeup. The proportion of food and clothing has fallen, and the proportion of housing and articles for use has risen. There has also appeared new characteristics in the food consumption makeup, viz, the proportion of staple foodstuffs has fallen, and the proportion of nonstaple foodstuffs has risen; the proportion of coarse food grains has fallen, and the proportion of fine food grains has risen. In addition, the housing conditions of the peasants have also been further improved. There has been a widespread increase in the number of durable goods possessed by the peasants.

The main reasons for the great increase in the peasants' income over several consecutive years are: First, the putting into practice of the responsibility system of assigning output quotas by contract and the various rural policies has promoted the comprehensive development of the rural economy. Second, the study and use of science has become a common practice in the rural areas, so that in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fishery, output has increased and costs have fallen, and economic results have greatly improved. Third, with regard to the principal agricultural products, the state has on several occasions raised its purchase price, increased its overpurchased add-on price funds, and expanded the number of negotiated purchase products, so that the peasants have obtained fairly many material benefits therefrom.

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CSO: 4007/158

WATER SHORTAGE PROBLEM ANALYZED, SOLUTION SOUGHT

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 83 p 2

[Text] Recently, the Hebei People's Government revealed a "proposal to strategically resolve the urgent problem of urban and rural water use in Hebei" at the symposium of water conservancy specialists, requesting that all departments of every region administrative office, every city and county government and the Provincial People's Government link with reality, earnestly study, and consult and implement the proposal.

The "proposal" pointed out that the present condition of water shortage in Hebei is extremely obvious. There are not enough water sources for irrigation or city industries and water for daily living is in short supply. Water for use in shipping, fishery industries, washing silt from the river-mouth, and rinsing salt, draining pollution all are hard to resolve. These already influence industrial and agricultural production and the livelihood of the people in these areas. Following the increase of industrial and agricultural development and water use in neighboring provinces and cities, the problem of lack of water will become more serious day by day from now on. To meet the requirements for water of the quadrupled total output of industrial and agricultural production at the end of this century we must vigorously strive to achieve the south to the north river water diversion to augment our resources. Before obtaining the supplement of water from other parts of the country, we must begin by using wisely local water resources and existing potential water sources. Primary measures are: (1) Strengthen management, implement conservation and planned water usage. All industrial and agricultural water usage in Hebei include some wastage. The good management and good use of existing water resources and fully developing the economic benefits of all water are the long-term aims to resolve the pressing problem of water use. In the area of agriculture, we should take rational levies on water as a key element; large- and medium-scale irrigation areas must implement planned water supply and levy fees according to amounts used. We must do a good job on conveyance systems and must prevent sewage in the canals. We must build complete structures and strengthen the democratic and scientific management of irrigation areas. Large-scale irrigation areas must establish test stations to do research on popularizing high-production irrigation systems and irrigation techniques suited to their local conditions. Well-irrigation areas must also strengthen management, continually popularize measures to

save water such as the small-source development according to the "Provisional Method of Hebei Province Urban Underground Water-source Management" and the "Hebei Provisional Regulation on Urban Water-use Plans and Economizing On Water Use" issued by the provincial government, and just as earnestly grasp saving water as saving energy. All departments and enterprises using surface water or underground water must pay the costs for opening up water sources. The "contract cost system" should be abolished for urban water use, a system of charging for metered quantity used per household should be implemented. In industrial water use we must formulate policies for amounts of water used by various businesses and rates for repeated water use, and gradually implement quotas for water supplied, rewarding water saving and penalizing waste.

(2) Emphatically construct several key water-shortage projects, and further reduce the amount of water going into the ocean. In mountain-area construction, planting trees and water and soil conservation should be regarded as primary, and generally new water-shorage or long distance water-transport projects should not be built. Place the emphasis in management of existing projects and conveyance systems and fully develop the economic results of local water sources.

(3) Further develop shallow strata underground water sources and strengthen research on salt water use. At the same time as developing the use of shallow strata underground water, we must do research on artificial moving storage of shallow water, retain the overflow water from the flood-season precipitation, rivers and water storage, and alleviate the contradictions between supply and demand of spring drought and fall waterlogging in some areas. Excessive extraction of deep strata underground water in Hebei is severe. From now on we should strictly control tapping such extraction based on water-source conditions.

(4) Strengthen unified regulation and management of water resources. We must formulate plans for providing water for use in the whole province in the near future and in the long run, and guide Hebei from now on in the work of the use and management of water-source development.

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CSO: 4007/120



# COOPERATIVE RESEARCH EFFORTS ENCOURAGED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] The important results of the newly cultivated variety of cotton that were achieved by the cooperative team of research personnel of the three units of Hebei Agricultural University, Shijiazhuang Regional Agricultural Science Institute and Gandan Regional Agricultural Science Institute gives inspiration to us: one effective way to reduce the time required to gain results from scientific studies in agriculture is to smash the "unit system of ownership" of the agricultural science institute units, implement cooperation and fully develop the superiorities of cooperative key task teams. The practice of the cooperative key task team of the research personnel at the three units of Hebei Agricultural University and the rest proves that doing this has four major superiorities.

1. The superiority of human resources and technical strength. Originally each unit had only two or three people who cultivated cotton. It is rather difficult for one unit to solve complex technical problems: after cooperation there are 8 to 10 people, each with a speciality and able to draw on collective wisdom, forming a comprehensive technical body. The technical power of the task team is thus abundant.
2. The superiority of resource material. Before cooperation, an individual unit had as few as 500 resource documents, and at most 1,000. After cooperation, the cooperative group has control of 2,200 documents, by repeatedly screening and choosing, selecting the best from the best, they are able to very quickly choose the most ideal material to cultivate the strain.
3. The superiority of time. Due to the increase in manpower, every year they could release specialists to go to Hainan for generational propagation. (In October of each year they plant at Hainan, in March they harvest the cotton, and again hurry back to the north in April to plant, in order to get two generations in 1 year), they do 2 years' work in 1 year.
4. The Superiority of space. The three units are separately situated in three different regions, north to Baoding and south to Gandan, incorporating Hebei's 800 li of cotton fields. Climate, soil and management levels all have very great differences. By working according to a unified cultivation plan the same strain can be tested and inspected at the same time in three

different places, improving the dependability of selected materials. If the results of three places all are good or all are not good that year, then they can decide which to use, and there is no need for testing the second and third years. The tests of the cooperative team the first year are equal to the appraisals of one unit in different places for 3 years.

In order to develop the advantages of the cooperative key task team, the cooperative units and individuals that join all must be of one mind and bravely bear a heavy burden under a unified plan. They must approach the achievements that are obtained by scientific research with style. The cooperation of the three units of Hebei Agricultural University and the others will be upheld for many years, starting well and ending well to achieve important results, and to establish an excellent example for cooperative key task teams of agricultural science institutes.

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CSO: 4007/120



GOOD START MADE IN COTTON PLANTING

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Cotton Planting Preparations Better Than Previously in Hengshui Prefecture. Adherence to High Standards For Another Rise"]

[Text] In order to produce another rise in cotton output, the broad masses of people in the Hengshui Prefecture cotton growing region are in process of making high standard preparations for the sowing of cotton.

The prefecture plans to grow 2 million mu of cotton this year. This is double the amount grown in 1981 and 600,000 mu more than in 1982. In order to conquer spring drought and plant on time, all cities and counties in the prefecture acted early to fight drought and create soil moisture, and raked the soil to conserve soil moisture. In Gucheng County where action was taken somewhat earlier than elsewhere, more than 150,000 of 230,000 mu of cottonfields have been watered. Throughout the prefecture's more than 400,000 mu of dryland cottonfields, more than 4,500 vacuum wells have been sunk, and more than 49,000 compressors installed. In addition, more than 85,000 large water barrels have been made ready, almost double last year's number. More than 8,500 large containers have been obtained in preparation for prompt hauling of water and dibbling of seeds. Quantity and quality of various kinds of fertilizer in readiness for the prefecture's cottonfields is also better than in previous years. As of mid-March, more than 5.4 million cubic meters of crude manure had been made ready throughout the prefecture. This was more than 800,000 tons more than in 1982. In addition, more than 46,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer, or more than 30,000 tons more than last year, was at hand for an average increase of 25 jin per mu of phosphate fertilizer. Amounts of chemical fertilizer and cake fertilizers have also increased in varying degrees over 1982. The prefecture also has substantial amounts of the various pesticides and apparatus needed to eliminate insect pests.

The prefecture has devoted diligent attention to the teaching of

cotton growing techniques as a major task in preparations to sow cotton. As of mid-March, the prefecture had trained 465,000 enrollees. Four hundred sixty-nine of the prefecture's 704 technical cadres have already gone into the countryside to sign 119 technical guidance agreements or technical contract agreements with teams and households in the contracting of more than 200,000 mu of cottonfields.

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CSO:4007/138

COMMENTATOR ON ROLE OF RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS IN SPRING PLANTING

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by Commentator: "Perfect Responsibility Systems So that Peasants May Devote Themselves to Spring Farming Free From Worry"]

[Text] Recently spring farming and production has gotten underway everywhere in one place after another. Some peasants have said that since institution of large scale contracting of sole responsibility for task completion, conflicts over machines, water, and fertilizer frequently occur, and if cadres are unconcerned and do not look into matters, spring farming and production will suffer. This shows that the peasants urgently demand earliest possible perfection of production responsibility systems so that they can devote themselves to spring farming and production free from worry.

Following the 12th Party Congress, 99 percent of all production teams in the province instituted contract responsibility systems linked to output. Ninety-seven percent of them instituted the contracting of sole responsibility for task completion to individual households. Since January this year, all jurisdictions have also devoted attention to the task of perfecting production responsibility systems, and have achieved quite a bit. Statistics from Shijiazhuang Prefecture alone show that 90.5 percent of all production teams have improved contract systems linked to output. More than 80 percent of production teams have instituted management responsibility systems for farm machinery, livestock, and watering. However, some other places have not taken firmly in hand the task of improving contracting systems linked to output, and some measures for improvement have not been implemented. Even in places where they have been fairly well improved, a process of consolidation and upgrading is needed. Moreover, in those places that acted late in instituting responsibility systems linked to output, the task of improvement is even greater. A large body of facts attests that institution of responsibility systems and their improvement is the only way in which they can play a role in arousing peasant enthusiasm and developing produc-

tion. Otherwise, simply to devote attention to implementation of responsibility system forms without devoting attention to the task of perfecting them will mean that it will be impossible for the role of responsibility systems to be brought into play. Last year some counties slackened efforts to improve responsibility systems resulting in decreased production, which is a lesson deserving of attention. Leaders at all levels must concentrate forces to take a firm grip on the task of improving production responsibility systems, and strive to make the improvements in advance of the very busy spring farming season. Particularly now, when it is fairly dry and the task of fighting drought to assure sowing and a full stand of seedlings is a very great one, unless a good job is done in improving responsibility systems, developments will hinder production. Consequently, there is need to resolve some cadre's problems in ideological understanding, to strengthen their sense of responsibility and their sense of urgency, and to take firmly in hand the job of perfecting responsibility systems.

But how should one go about perfecting responsibility systems? In some places the task of perfecting responsibility systems is very great and there is insufficient time for across-the-board action. In such cases, one can only take firm grip on the key links that directly affect current production as, for example, the signing of contract agreements, perfecting the responsibility system for farm machinery and water conservancy facilities, signing agreements pertaining to the supply of chemical fertilizer and pesticides, establishing and perfecting service organizations having to do with spring farming and production, etc. Once these components have been perfected, the launching of spring farming and production may be assured. Other things requiring perfecting may be perfected gradually. All jurisdictions should analyze problems in production responsibility systems in terms of local realities, and take steps, one by one, to get hold of the improvement task.

Cadres have a greater responsibility in implementing responsibility systems, and on no account should they adopt an attitude of unconcern. Given the new conditions, they should go down to grassroots levels and study new conditions together with the peasants to understand new problems and summarize new experiences. In the production process they should also explore regulations and methods in keeping with new circumstances, solve problems in real life work, and do a good job of cadre and mass ideological and political work so that the broad masses of peasants can devote themselves to spring planting and production completely free from nagging worries.

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CSO:4007/138

# ANTI-DROUGHT CAMPAIGN UNDERWAY

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Anti-Drought Campaign Gets Underway Throughout Hebei Province. Conquering of Spring Drought to Win Bumper Harvest"]

[Text] A campaign against drought to assure spring sowing and the summer harvest has gotten underway throughout Hebei Province. As of 22 March, a workforce of more than 5.58 million had been committed to the watering of the land in a fight against drought throughout the province. More than 100,000 pump wells and 7,910 water pumping stations (or points) have been activated in a spring watering of more than 9.5 million mu of wheatfields and as yet unplanted ground. In addition, 3.49 million fruit trees have been watered.

Following provincial government issuance in early March of a notice titled, "Mobilize the Broad Masses to Fight Drought To Assure Spring Sowing and the Summer Harvest," all jurisdictions further strengthened leadership of anti-drought work. In addition to convening a provincewide telephone conference on fighting drought and planning of springtime anti-drought work, the government of Langfang Prefecture also organized more than 30 people in 10 agricultural, water conservancy, and business units under leadership of a bureau director to form work teams and help all municipalities and counties get started on the struggle against drought.

This year the province has a considerable amount of water in storage, and recently most irrigation districts have begun to release water for irrigation. All irrigation districts in Handan Prefecture have actively cleaned out and reconditioned their irrigation ditches and repaired buildings. Now irrigation districts serving more than 10,000 mu at 18 places in the prefecture have released water for irrigation. Baoding Prefecture held a special conference on the irrigation of land in its irrigation districts, which prepared plans for intensification of water conservation, improvement of benefits from watering, and called upon all irrigation districts to establish and perfect soil

watering organizations, to assign responsibility for individual sections of irrigation ditches at all levels, to dispatch designated guards, and to strictly guard against openings.

By way of helping needy communes and brigades get their anti-drought struggle underway, all prefectures and counties devoted diligent attention to implementation of farmland water conservancy expense and pump well allowance standards in the contracting of sole responsibility for task completion. Tangshan Prefecture has completely instituted standards for this year's farmland water conservancy expenses and pump well allowances, has assigned to individual counties and municipalities the building of small water conservancy projects that can be used to fight drought, and has planned the further disbursement of 500,000 yuan of public funds to support the masses in the fight against drought.

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CSO:4007/138

INCREASING NEED FOR PESTICIDES DESCRIBED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] In 1982, Hebei sold 100,000 tons of pesticides (readymade, an increase of 25 percent over the preceding year. There are close to 150,000 tons of resources, in Hebei that can be used for pesticides, in which 17,000 tons are used to prevent cotton insect pests, supplies are getting tight.

In recent years one marked change in the pesticide market has been the greatly increasing demand for high efficiency pesticides, high efficiency-low poison pesticides and bactericides. This year the requirement for pesticides such as jia amino phosphate, oxide rogor, jiu xiao phosphate, furan and dalmation chrystanthemum acid pesticide is two to six times greater than last year. Shortages of these pesticides are rather severe and supplies will fall short of demand.

To provide for agricultural needs, from now on we should vigorously carry out innovation, transformation and digging out latent possibilities on high efficiency and high efficiency, low poison pesticides that are already produced in Hebei; and vigorously test-manufacture new products that are not yet produced. The pesticide management departments in each region must strengthen their contact with industry, agriculture and scientific research, and positively carry out tests, demonstrations and popularization work on new pesticide products. It is unsuitable to merely rely on imported pesticides and pesticides from other parts of the country.

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CSO: 4007/120



LOW QUALITY GRAIN DECRIED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Solve at Once the Problem of Low Quality Finished Grain Products"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Three meals a day are indispensable in a person's life. This seemingly ordinary matter is really very important. But whether or not the broad masses of inhabitants of cities and towns can eat a satisfying meal has a great deal to do with whether the wheat flour, corn flour, rice, millet, and such finished grain products that grain shops provide are of excellent or inferior quality. Try to imagine a meal that has been prepared rather well in which the steamed bread is gritty, and the millet contains gravel that cracks the teeth. How could a person not lose his appetite and his stomach rebel? This is to say nothing about the damage done to one's health as a result of eating damaging impurities for a long period of time! Obviously, whether the quality of finished grain products is fine or poor has a direct bearing on the personal welfare of countless city and town inhabitants, and cannot be taken lightly. This problem should arouse a high degree of serious attention on the part of departments concerned, and they should act as quickly as possible to find a solution.

Beginning last September, all prefectural and municipal departments concerned with industry, commerce, grain, prices, and standards have done random sampling and inspection in accordance with national standards of the quality of wheat flour and other finished grain products in wheat flour processing plants, granaries, and market sales outlets. Results show numerous problems existing in finished grain quality and management requiring improvement.



Wheat Flour Standards Very Low. During this inspection of seven prefectures and cities, 59 samples were taken. In 48 of them, the major criteria of processing refining, coarseness, and grit content did not meet standards. None of the samples taken in four prefectures and municipalities met standards. In some places, the grit content of wheat flour processed by flour mills exceeded national standards fourfold.

Too High a Skin Content in Corn Flour. National standards require a skin content in corn flour no greater than 1.5 percent, but 13 of 14 cornmeal samples taken in some cities showed a skin content greater than the national standard. Skin content averaged 5.78 percent, and the maximum was 15 percent.

Impurity Content High in Rice and Gaoliang. In one city where 15 rice samples were taken, 80 percent did not meet specifications. The paddy content of polished rice as set by the state may not be greater than six grains per kilogram, but in this inspection, the amount was as high as 17 grains in some samples, and averaged 12.7 grains. In two of three gaoliang samples tested, the number of grains of gaoliang with husks was greater than national standards.

The inspection showed the major reasons for low quality of finished grain products to be wrong business thinking on the part of some units, inability to enforce national standards strictly with some unauthorizedly revising national standards, and misrepresentation of inferior products as being superior to the detriment of the interests of the masses. In numerous units the inspection system is not what it should be. Testing equipment is rudimentary, and numerous chemical testing personnel lack training. In some cases only three of the nine standards for wheat flour set by the state can be tested. In most cases, visual inspection and touching with the hands is the extent of testing. Yet another reason is inconsistent quality of original grain. In some prefectures, adulteration of the original grain is fairly serious, making it very difficult to assure quality finished grain products.

By way of improving quality of finished grain products in Hebei Province, personnel involved in this inspection suggested the following: Establishment of a strict system of inspection from the arrival of the original grain to its removal from granaries, and on through processing and sales, strictly prohibiting grain that does not meet specifications from entering granaries or leaving mills. Grain sales units should take in grain strictly in accordance with standards, and storage, transportation, and processing units should be required to attach a grain quality inspection notice when consigning grain. Without it, sales units

should refuse the grain. Grain processing units should improve their processing equipment to met technical requirements, and assure their use in a complete process. The building of grass-roots laboratories should be increased, inspection personnel trained, inspection standards raised, and quality strictly controlled.

9432

CSO:4007/138

# DISEASE-RESISTANT COTTON VARIETY CULTIVATION PRAISED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] The cooperative key task team that was formed by research personnel from Hebei University of Agriculture, the Shijiazhuang Regional Agricultural Science Institute and the Gandan Regional Agricultural Science Institute, in cultivating a new variety of disease-resistant cotton, by going to Hainan every year for multi-generational propagation and do multiple locale cooperative cross-breeding, completed a cultivation process in 4 years that usually takes more than 8 years to complete. They successively cultivated a new variety of cotton that both resists withering and verticillium wilt and is high-yield with excellent quality. A few days ago at the conference for examination and approval of the new crop variety by the Hebei Science Committee, they officially decided that this new variety--321--be regarded as an excellent disease-resistant, high-yield variety to popularize.

The new "321" cotton variety, in comparison experiments in the years 1981 and 1982, clearly displayed advantages of being disease-resistant, high-yield and excellent quality. Because it resists both diseases of wilting and verticillium wilt, its disease-resistant properties are better than the previous disease-resistant achievements of the two varieties "399" that resists verticillium wilt and "5245" that resists wilting; the unit area yield is 30 percent higher than "5245," and approximately 10 percent higher "399." In corresponding tests on cotton areas where there is no disease, the yield of the new variety of ginned cotton is approximately 10 percent higher than the high-yield "Number One Shangdong cotton." The qualities of the fiber of "321," as appraised by concerned departments, the fibre length the tensile strength, and the fineness all reach the standards of high-quality cotton.

The adaptability of the "321" variety is extensive. In 1982, within the range of 800 li from the north to Baoding and south to Gandan in comparison tests at 20 points, at 19 points it exceeded the yield standard, at 13 points its yield was highest, and in four points it was second or third in yield. At every test point in the river-basin areas of Hebei it also achieved rather good disease-resistant and high-yield results. The "321" has a tubular stem shape, the plant is very delicate and pretty, the ventilation and light penetration are very good, the spindle branches are few, it

is easy to prune, and therefore it is easy to manage; the boll opening time is concentrated, it is easy to pick, and is a fairly good disease-resistant variety.

The success and popularized cultivation of the new "321" disease-resistant variety will have a great influence on developing the production of cotton products in China. China yearly has over 20 million mu of cotton fields suffering from attacks of wilting, verticillium wilt and wilting-verticillium combination. Every year we lose approximately 2 million dan of cotton. According to statistics, Hebei Province alone in 1982 had 2.54 mu of cotton fields that suffered attacks of verticillium wilt disease, losing 14.54 million jin of ginned cotton. To struggle with these diseases, China's agricultural scientists cultivated some varieties that singly resist wilting or verticillium wilt. But because the cotton field areas with combined wilt diseases were becoming more widespread day by day, the varieties that resisted only one disease could not prevent reduced production. This condition produced a new research problem for agricultural scientists: to cultivate a high-quality variety that resisted both of the diseases and would still be high-yield.

In 1979, the research personnel of Hebei Agricultural University, Shijiaz Shijiazhuang Regional Agricultural Science Institute and Gandan Regional Agricultural Science Institute after consultations, and established a cooperative team to cultivate disease-resistant cotton in Hebei. They made a concentrated effort; for one thing, they sent people every year to Hainan for multi-generational propagation, and, for another thing, they used test sites in three areas to carry out experiments of cultivating the plants in different areas, taking only 4 years to cultivate eight generations and tests in 12 different places, to successfully cultivate the new "321" variety of cotton that both resists the two diseases of wilting and verticillium wilt, and is excellent in quality and high in yield.

12310

CSO: 4007/120

DRIVE AGAINST WHEAT APHIDS AND STEM RUST REPORTED

Specific Measures Taken Reported

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 83 p 1

[Text] In order to harvest a bumper wheat crop this year, leaders at all levels throughout the province have led agricultural technical cadres into the frontline of agriculture to examine diseases and insect pests, to provide instruction in techniques for the elimination of wheat rust and wheat aphids, and to arouse the masses to active elimination of wheat aphids and stem rust disease. These efforts have been remarkably successful.

This year the wheat is growing better than last year everywhere in the province, setting the stage for a bumper wheat harvest this year. Recently wheat rust disease bacteria have invaded Hebei Province. A survey of eight major wheat growing prefectures including Handan, Xingtai, Shijiazhuang, Hengshui and Cangzhou has shown varying degrees of wheat stem rust to have broken out in some wheatfields in 27 counties. In addition, a fairly heavy outbreak of wheat aphids has occurred in the province's central prefectures. The incidence of aphids is between 300 and 400 per 100 plants, and is as high as 1,000 in some cases.

Provincial government leaders have been extremely attentive to these outbreaks of disease and insect pests. In addition to issuing emergency notices to all prefectures on the elimination of diseases and insect pests, a contingent of cadres has been transferred from the provincial level to infected areas. Provincial Department of Agriculture Deputy Director Gong Bangduo [7895 6721 6995] has led scientific and technical cadres into five counties of Handan Prefecture to conduct a survey and provide guidance. In Cangzhou, Xingtai, Langfang, and Shijiazhuang prefectures, secretaries responsible for agriculture, experts, and personnel in charge at commission-run bureaus have headed large contingents of cadres that have adopted the method of a division of labor for contracting tracts, and have gone into principle wheat producing counties to provide face to face guidance. In order to use plant protection technical personnel to the full,

Cangzhou Prefecture transferred more than 1,100 agricultural technical cadres to each county, commune and brigade to train rural technical personnel, and to work on disease and insect pest monitoring and reporting. Supply and marketing departments at all levels have coordinated closely in efforts to supply materials to support agriculture. They have already prepared more than 28,000 tons of pesticide capable of treating wheat aphids over a 100 million mu area. Considering the size of the province's wheat growing area, this amount should be able to treat wheat aphids 6.6 times and treat stem rust on the equivalent of 6 million mu of wheat.

#### Crash Effort Urged

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 83 p 1

[Text] Recently wheat rust disease and aphids have broken out in varying degrees throughout the province, and are in process of spreading. Survey shows an incidence of rust infected leaves of between 2 and 3 percent or more in premium wheatfields, and fields seriously infested with aphids show as many as 1,000 or more aphids per plant. This has occasioned an emergency mobilization in a crash effort to eliminate wheat stem rust disease and aphids, which has become an extremely urgent combat task in all wheat producing areas.

Wheat rust and aphids are a great enemy that frequently occurs during the late stage of wheat growth, and unless they are eliminated and eliminated promptly, yields will drop by between 10 and 20 percent in light cases and much more seriously in heavy cases. This year the wheat is growing better everywhere in the province than in previous years, and a bumper harvest is in prospect. We positively cannot permit disease and insect pests to snatch away the fruits of labor about to come into our hands. Leaders at all levels and the broad masses of cadres and masses must overcome paralyzed thinking and profoundly understand the importance and urgency of eliminating wheat rust and aphids now. Elimination of rust and wheat aphids must be done promptly and rapidly. Thus, all areas in which wheat rust and aphids have occurred or are likely to occur should take decisive action, throw all forces into the battle, and use every available means of elimination to reduce to the minimum losses caused by disease and insect pests.

Leaders and the broad masses of technical personnel at all levels should go into the frontlines to buttress concrete guidance in the elimination of wheat rust and insect pests. They should intensify monitoring and reporting on disease and insects, combining monitoring of specific sites with a general survey. They



should act as the "eyes" of the masses. They should instruct the masses in specific methods of elimination. All departments concerned should rapidly and promptly provided the pesticide and pesticide apparatus that peasants require. In short, what is needed is concerted action from top to bottom, a crash assault, and no wasting of opportunities, and it will be possible to control the spread of wheat rust and aphids, prevent serious calamity, and harvest a great bumper harvest of wheat this year.

9432

CSO:4007/161

POINTERS GIVEN ON WHEAT CARE DURING LATE STAGES OF GROWTH

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Need to Emphasize Attention to 'Four Preventions' in Care of Wheat During Late Stages of Growth. Provincial Department of Agriculture Deputy Director and Wheat Expert, Gong Bangduo [7895 6721 6995], Comments on Problems in Wheatfield Care"]

[Text] On 6 May, provincial Department of Agriculture director and wheat expert Gong Bangduo commented to reporters on problems in late stage wheat care. He emphasized the need to highlight attention to the "four guard againsts" during the coming month. The gist of his remarks was as follows:

This year the wheat is growing better than in previous years everywhere in the province. Right now this situation is manifested principally in "five manys and one few," meaning: many category I and category II wheatfields, many wheat stems per mu, many large tillers per mu, many tillers on individual plants, many secondary roots on individual plants, and few category III plants. Furthermore, growth is even with no fields lagging behind, and wheatfields in intermediate and low yield areas are doing particularly well. However, it must also be realized that more than a month remains until summer harvest, and this is an important stage when various calamities for wheat occur. One slip and the entire summer's bumper harvest can be affected. Analysis of forecasts of departments concerned show the likely occurrence this year of wheat aphids, rust, hot dry winds, lodging, and such natural calamities. Consequently, if a great bumper summer crop is to be harvested, it will be necessary to take firm grip on wheat care during the late stage of its growth centering around guarding against and controlling aphids, guarding against rust, guarding against hot dry winds, and guarding against lodging.

Timely prevention and control of aphids. Monitoring reports show that this year will be a year of major wheat aphid outbreaks, characterized by their early occurrence in large numbers and with few natural enemies. All areas report aphid outbreaks this year

between 5 and 7 days earlier than in previous years. In 1982, more than 70 percent of the province's wheat growing area had aphid outbreaks. Some places did not take them seriously enough and did not act promptly to prevent and control them. This hurt growth during the in-the-milk stage and yields declined. The per thousand grain weight dropped by between 3 and 5 grams in areas not treated for aphids, and where treatment had not been prompt, a 2 gram drop resulted. If we do not learn this lesson this year and do not eliminate aphids promptly, the aphids will devour about 1 billion jin of wheat in the province. Timeliness is the watchword in the elimination of aphids. It is necessary to ready pesticides and pesticide apparatus early so that when indications and the time for elimination are at hand, attack can be made in full force in a concerted spraying of pesticides for elimination.

Prevention and control of rust. Monitoring reports show the possibility of a large outbreak of rust this year. First of all, there are large numbers of rust spores. In Hubei, Hunan, Shaanxi, Gansu, and Sichuan provinces, wheat rust is already prevalent, and numerous spores from outside have already invaded Hebei Province's wheatfields. Secondly, the major varieties of wheat grown in the province, such as Taishan No 1, are largely non-rust resistant varieties. Third, large amounts of rain fell everywhere in the province during April, a rarity since founding of the People's Republic, and early May had a fair number of rainy overcast days as well. This increased humidity in the wheatfield microclimate, which favored the proliferation and spread of rust disease. Rust has been recently found in Yongnian, Daming, Feixiang, Quzhou, and Guantao counties of Handan Prefecture, and in Dongguang, Haixing, Hengshui, and Gucheng counties in Cangzhou. The infected wheatfields in these places may become centers for stripe rust disease. In order to control the spread of stripe rust, all jurisdictions should intensify their monitoring work, first of all. Particular attention should be directed to major inspections in old areas of incidence and in areas with numerous outbreaks. Once a center of infection has been discovered, it should be promptly uprooted and buried deeply, and all the surrounding plants sprayed with pesticides such as sodium p-aminobenzene sulfonate or carboxin to control and delay the period of outbreaks, and to reduce the damage to wheat in uninfected areas. In wheatfields where rust has already broken out, watering should be done promptly to maintain field moisture, to lengthen the in-the-milk period, to increase grain weight, and to reduce to the minimum reductions in yields resulting from calamities.

Guarding against hot dry winds. Hot dry winds are one of the major meteorological afflictions impairing wheat yields in Hebei Province. In 1980 and 1982, most prefectures in the province

sustained damage from hot dry wind, which caused a general 2 to 3 grams decline in the per thousand grain weight, or reduced yields by 10 to 20 percent in serious cases. Meteorological data from over the years show the occurrence of hot dry winds in Hebei Province to be generally concentrated during the last 10 days of May and the first 10 days of June. Each jurisdiction should act on the basis of local meteorology station weather forecasts to organize cadres and the masses to take effective preventive measures. First should be a good watering of the wheat to reduce soil temperature and adjust the temperature and humidity among plants in order to maintain the fields' microclimate humidity, reduce damage from the hot dry winds, and to promote the coming-into-milk of the wheat at the same time. Second is a combination of the elimination of aphids with sprayings of water containing grass and wood ashes, and spraying with potassium dihydrogen phosphate and a petroleum growth promotion agent to increase ability to withstand hot dry winds and to prolong the physiological functioning of the leaves.

Guarding against lodging. As a result of the use last fall of some unsuitable wheat varieties, the low quality of scientific farming, the large amount of wheatfields sown, excessive fertilization and particularly excessive fertilization with nitrogenous fertilizer, plus poor fertilizing methods, this year the wheat is too dense in some wheatfields and growth tends to be luxuriant. Now lodging is taking place in some spots and tracts in certain places, and should wind and rain occur during the late stages of growth, large scale lodging may occur. Lodged wheatfields have poor air circulation and light penetration. This impairs photosynthesis and the absorption of moisture, with the result that the wheat is unable to come into milk normally, grain weight drops, and reduced yields result. For this reason, in fields where growth is thick and the wheat is prone to lodging, a watch must be kept on the sky, the land, and the wheat to determine when to water. No watering should be done on windy or rainy days. Slight watering should be done on clear days, but there should be no flood irrigation.

A not very long time remains until summer harvest, and care during the late stages remains fairly strenuous. Leaders at all levels and agricultural technical cadres at all levels must overcome feelings of blind optimism, go down into the frontlines of agricultural production, stimulate and organize the masses, place in the hands of the masses effective measures for increasing yields and scientific techniques, take firm grip on each production link, do a solid job of field care, take firm hold of every link, and continue to hold fast to the end in order to assure a bumper wheat harvest.

9432

CSO:4007/161

OVER 400,000 BATTLE DONGTING LAKE AREA FLOODS

HK090252 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpts] According to HUNAN RIBAO, Changde, Yiyang and Yueyang prefectures around the Dongting Lake are facing the threat of flood and high water. In recent days, led by responsible party, government and army comrades of the province and the prefectures and counties, a flood-fighting army of over 400,000 has been waging stubborn struggle against the flood day and night.

As large volumes of flood waters have been pouring into the Dongting Lake from the Changjiang and the four rivers to the west and south, the lake has continued to rise. Nearly 1 million mu of farmland have been inundated in Changde Prefecture. Most of the electrical drainage facilities there cannot be used due to the magnitude of the flood. Water levels have approached or exceeded the warning mark along most of the embankments in Yueyang and Yiyang prefectures.

In order to overcome this great flood, responsible comrades of the party, government and army of the province and the prefectures and counties have gone to the frontline of flood-fighting to organize and direct the battle.

On 8 July, the waters of the Changjiang downstream from Shashi continued to rise. This means that water will pour into the Dongting Lake from both north and south, and its water level will rise rapidly. The struggle against flood will become even more tense and arduous.

CSO: 4020/95

EMERGENCY NOTICE ON FIGHTING RAIN DAMAGE TO CROPS

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 83 p 1

[Article: "Get a Tight Grip on the Struggle To Resist Disaster, Wrest a Bumper Harvest of Summer-Ripening Crops"]

[Text] On 5 May, the provincial party committee and the provincial government issued an emergency notice calling on all areas to get a tight grip on the struggle to resist disaster and to wrest a bumper harvest of summer-ripening crops.

Since the beginning of April, most areas in the province have had cloudy or rainy weather with little sunshine. On 26 and 28 April, there were strong winds, and in the area of Yanjiang, Taichao, and Zhenning there were torrential rains and hail. The effects of the disaster in some communes and brigades were comparatively serious, with wheat and rape lodging, or if not lodging then their growth affected to a certain extent; there was also some damage to spring-sown crops. The emergency notice called on leaders at all levels to fully understand the serious threat to agricultural production created by this natural disaster, and to immediately switch the center of rural work to resisting disaster and wresting a bumper harvest. They must distinguish things in order of importance and urgency, make unified plans and arrangements for every piece of work in the rural areas, and postpone all work that is not urgent so as to not obstruct this central work. The principal leading comrades of the city and county party committees must personally get to work and truly strengthen ideological and political work in the areas struck by disaster. Together with the masses, they must analyze difficulties, raise confidence, and arouse the will to fight. Capable cadres and technicians must be organized to go to the communes and brigades and help basic-level cadres and masses conquer the disaster and wrest a bumper harvest.

The notice calls on all areas to suit measures according to local conditions and to the seedlings, adopt all feasible measures, and manage summer-ripening crops well. In particular, they must work hard, to prevent waterlogging and lower floodwaters; in particular, they must get a tight grip on rush cleanup of the three outer ditches, and also do good work in the prevention and cure of powdery mildew and wheat scab. Where conditions exist, they should also get a tight grip on topdressing, as much as possible reduce the losses caused by the disaster, and do all they can to continue output increases of summer-ripening crops. At the same time, they must conscientiously manage well



spring-sown crops and manage well paddy rice, sweet potato, rice, and cotton seedlings. Where seedlings that have been damaged by the disaster and there is a need for replanting, this should be done. Where there are difficulties in replanting there must be consultations with the masses and a timely readjustment of the overall arrangement so as to insure that enough autumn-ripening crops are planted in good fashion.

Focusing on the new situation in which all areas in the province have basically put into practice household-type contracts, the notice points out that preparations for the summer harvest must be made as soon as possible. In particular, reaping and threshing machines and instruments, and sites for reaping and threshing, must be made ready item by item. They must make plans for both clear and rainy weather, do all they can to avoid rotten wheatfields, and achieve a bumper output and bumper harvest.

9727

CSO: 4007/158

# SPRING PLANTING STRATEGY MAPPED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by Wang Hongshui [3769 3163 3055]: "Region's People's Government Convenes Telephone Conference of Huang He Diversion Irrigated Region to Chart Current Production. Rice: Requires Early Raising of Seedlings, Early Transplanting of Seedlings, No Ill-advised Expansion of Drill-sown Wetland or Directly Sown Dryland Area. Wheat: Requires Attention to Breaking of Hardened Soil, Draining of Accumulated Water, and Timely Fertilization to Obtain a Full Stand of Sturdy Seedlings"]

[Text] At 8:00 p.m. yesterday, the Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region government held a telephone conference. The conference was presided over by the Region People's Government Deputy Chairman Ma Sizhong [7456 1835 1813], and attended by Autonomous Region CPC Committee Standing Committee Member Cai Zhulin [5591 4554 2651]. A responsible person in the government, Ma Yingliang [7456 5391 0081] expressed views on several current problems in agricultural production.

The conference emphasized that two matters in current agricultural production must be taken firmly in hand as follows: Paddy rice production requires early growing of seedlings, growing of sturdy seedlings, early transplanting of seedlings, and no ill-advised expansion of the drill-sown wetland area or the directly sown dryland area. Wheat production requires a good job of field care. The main job at the present time is to take firmly in hand the breaking of hardened soil, the drainage of accumulated water, and timely fertilization of drylands to get full stands of sturdy seedlings.

The conference noted that the transplanting of paddy rice is an effective method for increasing yields attested to by many years of production experience. Meteorology departments forecast that summer and autumn temperatures in the region this year will be between 0.4 and 1.2 degrees lower than most years, and this is extremely unfavorable for paddy rice production. We must learn the lessons of experience of 1976 when low temperatures and

coldness caused a great decline in rice yields. This year, emphasis must be placed on the early raising of seedlings, and early transplanting of seedlings. This is the only way in which to guarantee the growing season needed by the high yield, late-maturing paddy rice varieties that are widely grown throughout the region. Raising of rice seedlings must begin in early April and be finished no later than 20 April. The problem of water for rice seedlings must be solved largely through arousal of the masses to self-reliance rather than wait for water in irrigation ditches. Leaders at all levels are to organize forces actively and do everything possible to solve the problem. It is recommended that production teams having requisite conditions centrally organize the growing of seedlings. Water conservancy departments are to hasten repairs on irrigation ditches in an effort to release water around 20 April. Survey by units concerned shows a trend this year toward ill-advised drill sowing of wetlands and direct sowing of drylands. This is a tendency that bears watching. Drill sowing of wetlands and direct sowing of drylands provide no guarantee that high yield late maturing paddy rice varieties will have a sufficiently long growing season, and must inevitably lead to reduced yields. Leaders at each level must do the job of persuading peasants not to stint on the seedling growing area in order to save work and bother.

The conference pointed out that rainfall during February this year had hardened soil in varying degrees in the irrigated area's wheatfields. The hardened soil area in all the counties of Yinbei Prefecture is fairly extensive, and in some fields, the degree of hardening is fairly serious. In addition, water has accumulated in a small number of wheatfields, so now the problems are as follows: Some peasants lack sufficient appreciation of the threat that hardening of the wheatfields poses and are slow in taking action to break up the hardened soil. Leaders at all levels should conscientiously devote attention to a general inspection, and to arousing the masses to take seriously the breaking of the hardened soil and the elimination of standing water. In fields where seeds have rotted, arrangements should be made for early replanting. All jurisdictions should combine breaking of the hardened soil with timely fertilization, and guard against outbreaks of yellow seedlings and sitting autumn seedlings to achieve a full stand of sturdy seedlings.

9432

CSO:4007/138

## BRIEFS

FEED PROCESS--Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--A workshop producing feed from animal by-products--the first of its kind in China's pastoral regions--has started production in eastern Qinghai Province, according to "ECONOMIC INFORMATION." The workshop, in the Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, is designed to produce 800 tons of bone meal and mixed feed annually from the hooves, bones and horns of oxen and sheep, the paper said. The mixed feed is exported to Japan. According to laboratory tests, bone meal feed contains 40 to 50 percent protein. Its water, ash and fat contents meet state standards, the paper said. Farms report that the feed helps domestic animals and fowl grow and increases their milk and egg output. [Text] [OW060618 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 3 Jul 83 OW]

CSO: 4020/95

QUESTIONS ON CHANGES IN GRAIN, OIL MARKETING ANSWERED

Taiyuan SHANXI NONGMIN in Chinese 16 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Several Policies on Buying and Selling Grain and Oil"]

[Text] We have recently received many letters from the masses asking what changes have occurred in the policies on buying and selling grain and oil. Based on relevant documents of the provincial government, we will now sum up the answers as follows:

Question: What changes have been made in the policy of grain awards for selling.

Answer: Awards for selling cotton: within our province's stipulated base figure for buying and selling, the sale to the state of 1 jin of ginned cotton means a subsidy of 1 jin of grain; and every 1 jin of ginned cotton sold to the state above the state's stipulated base figure means an award of 2 jin of grain. These stipulations will continue to be the practice. Our province's stipulation that for 1 jin of cotton sold to the state above the base figure means an additional award of 2 jin of grain, from this year on, will no longer be the practice. However, the awards for sales last year must be honored according to the original stipulation.

Awards for selling pigs: From 1 April this year, there will be no awards in grain for a pig with a gross weight of over 200 jin; a pig 200 jin or under will still mean a grain award according to the original stipulation.

Question: Which food grains other than wheat and rice may go on the market?

Answer: Excluding naked oats, broom corn millet, big peas, mung beans, and red beans, all the other food grains other than wheat and rice may be put on the market throughout the year, and it is permitted to sell them both within and without the province. Those that originally sold to the state at the procurement price may be set at the state procurement base.

Question: What are the stipulations for soybean procurement?

Answer: Procurement contracts are to be signed according to plan, and in the contract task completion responsibility is to be set, but not the procurement base; soybeans sold outside contract may be freely put on the market and sold at the market place.

Question: What improvements have been made in edible oil procurement?

Answer: Sunflower seeds. For sunflower seed procurement in the nine sunflower base counties of Xinxian, Dingxiang, Yuanping, Yangqu, Yingxian, Shanyin, Shuoxian, Yangqu, and Guangling, this year's plan figure will be last year's procurement figure, and before spring plowing begins contracts will be signed with the team, group, or household. During procurement, 40 percent of the sunflower seeds are to be set at the centralized procurement price and 60 percent at the overprocurement add-on price. Sunflower seeds outside contract and not in the base counties are to be sold freely by the peasants. Those that are not sold may be procured by grain departments at negotiated prices.

Cottonseed. From the time this year that new cotton goes on the market, in the procurement of cottonseed, 50 percent of the cottonseeds will be set at the centralized procurement price and 40 percent at the overprocurement add-on price.

Castor beans. From the time they are put on the market this year, no matter whether by the collective or the individual, the provision that for every 1 jin of castor beans sold to the state there is a 1 liang return in oil will no longer be in effect.

Other edible oils. In the procurement of linseed, rapeseed, sesame, peanuts, small sesame seed, and yellow mustard seed, 40 percent will be set at the centralized procurement price and 60 percent at the overprocurement add-on price.

9727

CSO: 4007/158



RAT ELIMINATION MOVEMENT REQUESTED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] In mid-April the cities and countryside of the whole province will organize united action to develop a mass movement to eliminate rats this spring. This was the resolution adopted at a conference held by the provincial government on March 28 for responsible persons of various concerned committees and garrison units, after earnestly discussing the State Council notice regarding the spring rat eradication activities.

Vice Governor Zhao Jun [6392 6511] presided over the meeting, and read out the notice of the State Council. The comrades at the meeting unanimously consider that in the past several years damage caused by rats in Shanxi has been severe, not only causing great losses, to the herding, forestry and food industries, but also spreading diseases and endangering people's health. Eliminating the harm from rats is already a unanimous urgent demand of both the urban and rural population. All levels of government must earnestly organize leadership, and in April, September and December of this year carry out three concentrated movements to eliminate rats. Springtime is the peak season for rats to breed, and is the best opportunity to eliminate rats. We certainly must integrate with the patriotic hygiene activities this spring, organize well the leadership of the movement to eliminate rats that is about to unfold in April, and sum up our experiences in order to lay a firm foundation for the work of eliminating rats throughout the year.

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Soil Science

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TITLE: "Achievements and Problems in the Utilization and Amelioration of Red and Yellow Soils in China"

SOURCE: Shenyang TURAN TONGBAO [JOURNAL OF SOIL SCIENCE] in Chinese No 2,  
6 Apr 83 pp 1-4

ABSTRACT: Red and yellow soils [loessial and lateritic earth?] are zonal soils of tropical and subtropical regions of China, extensively distributed in provinces south of Changjiang and east of Hengduan Mountains, in areas of about 2,180,000 km<sup>2</sup>, amounting to 22.7 percent of the land. Climatic conditions of these regions are generally favorable, except for a highly undulated ground surface and clear distinction of dry and wet seasons. Researches have proved that their formation is the result of a process of desilicification and aluminum enrichment and its prolonged interaction with the bio-accumulation process. Since the liberation, the achievements in their amelioration include: (1) Extensive studies on their basic characteristics and genetic classification to provide scientific bases for their utilization and improvement; (2) Extensive reclamation of wastelands of red and yellow soils; (3) Realization of large area yield increase through improving low-yield fields. The outstanding problems are: (1) Increasing severity of erosion to cause loss of soil resources; (2) Extremely uneven nourishment of land in different areas; (3) Many barren mountains and wastelands remain unutilized; (4) Unreasonable ratio of agricultural, forestry, and grassland uses.

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TITLE: "A Discussion of the National Conditions of Coastal Shoal Resources in China and Ways for Their Utilization"

SOURCE: Shenyang TURAN TONGBAO [JOURNAL OF SOIL SCIENCE] in Chinese No 2,  
6 Apr 83 pp 4-8

ABSTRACT: Due to reasons of geological structure, uplifted zones and subsided zones alternate with one another in the long coastline of China. Extensive silting along the estuaries of the major rivers and the coastal plains from Liaohe of the northern Yellow Sea to the Pearl River in the south causes these shoals to be feasible for reclamation. These form the largest reserve land resources in China. Studies on the soil depth, organic matter, whole nitrogen, phosphorus, salts, grain size, etc., of some shoals along the coast of Bohai, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, and the South China Sea are reported. The paper calls for: (1) Comprehensive survey to provide scientific bases for regionalization and planning; (2) Taking into consideration such characteristics as marine products, hydroelectricity, light industry, navigation, tourism, and national defense; (3) Paying attention to ecological balance, before arranging for reclamation and utilization of these shoals.

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